SOUTH AMERICA.

Dom Pedro Opens the Brazilian Chambers.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF THE EMPIRE.

Irish Amazons Fighting for Paraguay.

Latest Intelligence from the Seat

The steamer Merrimac, Captain Timmerman, from Rio Janeiro May 26, arrived at this port yesterday

Opening of General Assembly-Emperor's Speech—Financial Report—Cost of the War — Debt—Commerce—Congressional—Se-vere Criticism of Caxias, Generalship—Four

Under Lopez. Rio Janeiro, May 26, 1868. On the afternoon of the 9th the General Assembly vas opened by the Emperor, with the following

speech:—
Apouer and Most Worthy Representatives of the Mation:—
Nation:—
Your meeting is always a just reason for most joyous expectations. I have the pleasure to announce to you that my well beloved daughter, the Frincess Leopoldina, having rearned from Europe with the Duke de Stare, my dear son-laws, gave birth upon he fit of lost of becember to a prince, an evident proof of the deep love of the people for the laws, gave birth upon he fit of lost of becember to a prince, an evident proof of the deep love of the people for the institutions which govern us. Brazil is at peace with the foreign Powers and seeks to cultivate their good relations. The war to which we were provoked by the President of the republic of Paraguay is not yet ended. Since the successes announced in the speech with which I closed the legislative session of last year, glorious and important deeds, such as Potreirs Ovelha, Tayi, the defence of Tuyuty, the pasage of Humaits and the taking of Estabelecimento, and also the repulse of the boarding of the iron-clads and the attack and occupation of Curupalty and of a great part of the summy's lines, have proved still more the value of our sea and land forces and those of our allies, and promise a brief and honorable termination to the war. I have again the pleasure to acknowledge that the government has been aided by every Erasilian in the defending of the national honor, outraged by the Fresident of Paraguay. I am sure that this aid will not cease while its avenging be incomplete, and I render those encombiums due to them, to the army, the squadron, the autional guard and the volunteers of the country.

I feel deep sorrow in telling you that smallpox caused so considerable losses to the expeditionary column from the capital of Matto dresso as to force it to retreat, and that the disease reaped harvest of very many lives in that city and ke neighborhood. The retreat of the column was signalized by the brilliant feat of Alegre, showing that the diminished number of Brazilians fighting in that prov

fered its gracious mediation for the re-stablishment of peace with Paraguay. While thanking that nation the government of Brazil declared, however, in agreement with the allied republics, that the same reasons existing, strengthened by the late triumphs, which prevented acceptance of the first offer, a different procedure could not now be taken.

The empire celebrated with Bolivia, on the 27th of March, 1887, a treaty of friendship, boundaries, navigation, comacree and extradition.

An agreement as 10 th.

1887, a treaty of friendship, boundaries, navigation, commerce and extradition.

An agreement as to the meaning of the 9th article of the consular convention with Switzerland has been signed at Berne, with the purpose of preventing any dispute regarding the collection, administration and liquidation of inheritances. With the product of the new taxes the revenue of the Empire exceeds the ordinary expenditure, and the estimates show a surplus. Notwithstanding this conomy is an unavoidable necessity, so much the more as the extencies of the war require extraordinary expenditures for which I hope you will empower the government. The development of education and public instruction about does not of the principal objects of your watchfulness.

milreis into greenback dollars, at the rate of two milreis (2|1000) to the greenback dollar (\$1), and summarke the report of the Minister of Finance, as

I will turn for the convenience of your readers.

23,500,000

Cost of war up to May 1, 1868......\$121,055,000 o which sum must be added for expentures which must continue for at least six months after peace is declared.... \$9,000,000

Total cost, supposing peace declared at once \$130,055,000

And for every month of the continuance of the Paraguayan war a further outlay of at least \$2,000,000 will have to be made, taking a large sum which Brazil has to pay for war, the greater part of which results altogether from the grossest exhibition of military incapacity in those generals to whom the direction of the campaign has been confided. How many months more the outlay must continue no one ventures to reckon, but it seems likely to go on until

no more paper money can be got into circulation or until foreign Powers interfere authoritatively. The debt of Brazil upon the 1st of May was as fol-

ment issue, and \$21,000,000 bank issue, which is being superseded at the rate of five per cent per annum by government currency.

The revenue of the ending year is estimated at \$33,000,000, and that of 1869-70 at \$36,500,000, in consequence of the new taxes voted last year. This latter sum should have a surplus of over one million dollars, if no extraordinary calls be made on it through further expenditure on account of the war, which of course there will be. A healthy sign for the future, however, is that the revenue of the country is steadily increasing, and might be increased remarkably by the simple process of improving the means of locomotion by making the mule roads into cart roads, and putting small steamers upon the great number of navigable but unnavigated rivers of the lands fringing the sea coast.

In Brazil, contrary to the United States, the internal trade is of fittle value compared with the foreign trade. This last amounted in 1865-7 (last haif of 1866, first of 1867, 10 \$150,000,000, of which rather more than half was exports. Of the \$35,000,000 exported, the United States took \$15,600,000, being exceeded by only Great Britain, which took \$15,000,000 in the importa, however, the United States had only the sixth rank, furnishing \$2.150,000 out of \$71,700,000, the importation of Brazil consisting chierly of dry goods and articles of luxury which it obtains from Europe.

The imports from the United States during the following uscal Brazilian years were:—

1864-5. \$3,176,000

The exports to the United States during the same years were:—

1864-6. \$3,250,000

 years were:
 \$8,335,000

 1864-5
 14,980,000

 1866-7
 15,000,000

These exports, therefore, show that increase which in 1865-5 was due to the sudden demand arising upon the restoration of peace, which next year became steady, and which should increase with the Increasing consumption of coffee and gum elastic in the States. The imports from the United States show a diminution in 1865-7, due chiefly to the war and to a change from sales on long credits to sales on short terms. The imports of that year from Great Britain also fell off from the same causes not less than \$7,800,000, or 22 per cent. From 45 to 50 per cent of the whole exports of Brazil consist of coffee; cotton, which comes next, furnishes this year about 18 per cent, and sugar 12 to 18 per cent. The Minister of Finance has not 185. These exports, therefore, show that increase which

proposed measures to meet the deficit of \$37,000,000 he shows, which he has been enabled to float thus far by the issue of \$35,000,000 of interest notes, hearing from 5% to 7% per cent, according to the length of their term. He declares a foreign loan impracticable while the war issue and does not hint at increased taxation, so that his only resources would appear to be increasing the sale of bonds of the internal debt by lowering the price of issue, supplemented by finither issues of paper money to supply the deficiency. In the Chambers no business of importance has yet been taken up. Parties are reading on their arms until the conduct of the war and the finances come before the Assembly for debate. The custom has hitherto been for the opposition to try their steel when the answers to the Emperor's speech is on the order of the day. A pitched battle ensues, in which all weapons are used and all the acts of the government are reviewed, stacked and defended, so that at times, as occurred last session, the answer has to be hurried through its forms just at the last hours of the Assembly. Last year the present ministry tried to change this practice to the giving of a purely formal reply to the Emperor's message, reserving the discussion of Ministerial acts to a direct vote of confidence, or to the debates upon the estimates and various measures proposed. But the old practice is a too convenient one for the opposition to readily give up. It affords a wide latitude for those general charges which are so difficult to meet, and it saves the lazy legislator from the toil and responsibility of imitating and defending propositions of his own begetting.

One of the measures to which the Emperor alludes

responsibility of initiality and defeading propositions of bis own begetting.

One of the measures to which the Emperor alludes in his speech—the law of recruitment, as drafting is here called—has already been reported on by the committee. According to the Present law, all under thirty-five not belonging to the National Guard and not students of colleges or members of certain professions are subject to be put in the army, unless excepted by certain conditions of family relations. The dark pool of the continuous of mainly relations. The dark pool of the certain the continuous of the certain professions are subject to be put in the army, unless excepted by certain conditions of family relations. The dark pool of the certain professions are subject to be put in the army, unless excepting the continuous of the profession of the prof mined manner, rushing at their works with the bayonet, but unable, under the heavy fire of musketry
and grape, to dislodge the Brazilian troops. While
retreating, however, they came upon a portion of
the Argentines, who had reached the road and
were reconnoitring. The Paraguayans at once
charged and the Argentine legion broke at
once and was badly cut up. Next day
the Brazilians advanced to the road and
united with the Argentines, followed the road towards Humaita until they came to a part of the spot
where two lakes stretched across it almost to the
river at both sides, leaving a position between them
covered in front and rear by these natural defences.
There they threw up works covered by abattis, with
the entrenchments running from the ends of the
lakes to the river at each side, and monitors
lying on the flanks to aid in the defence.
More troops were brought, as an attack was
anticipated, and, in fact, the next day (the 4th
of May) the Paraguayans from above, in a force of
about 2500 men, attacked the position on the Brazilian side, where the fronting lake receded further
from the river. The Paraguayans assaulted again
and again with the extreme of bravery, but uselessly;
the advantages of the defence were too great to be
overcome by them, and, after leaving, it is stated, a
sixth of their number dead behind them they abandoned the fruitless attempt.

By steamers come in since the regular packet we

the advantages of the defence were too great to be overcome by them, and, after leaving, it is stated, a sixth of their number dead behind them they abandoned the fruitless attempt.

By steamers come in since the regular packet we learn that the Paraguayans had made no further attack upon the allied post across their road to Humanitá, which, being held by five thousand men and protected by cannon, may be considered impregnable; but they had sought to cut it off from communication with the other allied forces by throwing up works between them, and that in consequence there had been two or three small affairs to prevent their operations. A bombardment of Humanitá by the allies was still kept up from the lines and two or three bomb vessels, but it does not appear to amount to much, and the Paraguayans in garrison seem to trouble themselves very little in regard to it.

Lopez is arming women, and letters state that he has already four thousand in arms upon the Tebicuari, under the command of his chère amie, Brigadier Generaless Eliza Lynch, the spunky Irishwoman who is said to be the real ruing spirit of the war, the management of which is virtually in the hands of her two brothers, who manage all, as Lopez is represented to be a pompous incapable who has a noily dread of bullets and steel. General Mrs. Lynch's headquarters are in the rear of the principal ford across the Tebicuari, the immediate defence of that pass being entrusted to Lieutenant Coloneless Marguerita Ferreira and Captainess Anita Gill, with their commands of women, while a division under Coloneless Herreiro is posted so as to attack in fank the invaders, who might perchance drive back Mmes. Ferreira and Gill. Women are also charged with the duty of guarding the country and forwarding supplies to the male camps, the principal one of which covers Villa Rica, at which are Lopez's great internal arsenals. Thus the disputed story of the Amazonian nation living on the south side of the great river of La Plata, and the world is going to see men and women

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION

Strange Delay in Ascertaining the Result of the Presidential Election-Immense and Dainty Stores Sent to Headquarters-The

Operations to Encircle Humalta.—Affairs in Uruguay—Latest from the Seat of War.

BUENOS AYRES, May 14, 1968.

It is a singular fact that, although the election for President of this republic was held on April 12, a month ago, there is no one who yet knows who was elected. It is said that the electors in favor of Sor. miento were chosen in all but three of the provinces; but in spite of this it is declared that the candidate

Havana cigars, champagne, best brandy, preserved fruits and preserved meats are going forward as if Congress were to meet at headquarters.

On May I two columns of two thousand men each marched under General Rivas—one of them intending to extend outward from the river below Humaitá and the other above. They are to extend their lines so as to meet on the land side and so encircle the fort. They intend to prevent any escape from the fort, and also problibit provisions or reinforcements from going to the fort. We are informed that an attack from the land side must be of jittle import, so wide and so deep are the marshes. A writer in La Patria says:—"Humaitá has provisions for its garrison for two years. If these things are so the encircing of the fort will not be a very serviceable work to the aliles." Resides a strong fortification at the mouth of Tebicuari river, Lopez is also extending himself at a place nine leagues below Asuncion. In the interior there must also be a strong force. It is said the women are now arming, yet I do not believe that Lopez is as hard run for men as they would make him appear. If Paraguay were not washed on two sides by large navigable streams the country would be both inaccessible and invincible. There is another strong fortification nine leagues below Asuncion, where the Paraguayans are gathering their formed and are resoived to make a desperate stand. Two places of defence are now ready on the river to succeed each other if need be, and for certain to succeed Humaitá. This place is now well surrounded and the slegs is well begun; but the garrison, five thousand strong, are so defended on the land side by swamps and from the river by chain cables, strong batterles, and torpedoes that, after three years' threatening and many months' bombarding, they do not fear much from the allied feet. It is said that they have provisions enough for two years in the fort. If that is the case they will endure a long slege, for opportunities to slip past the guards might occur often in a country like

the Biancos, the party last put out, will rise and cause a revolution. Things are in a very uncertain state there.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

On May 1 the allies made an effort to cut off supplies to Humaitá from the tongue of land opposite the fort, and succeeded in throwing a line of pickets across. On May 5 a regiment was going along carelessly and met a few Paraguayans, who resisted a while and fell back, when a strong force fell on the allies and left but one man to tell the tale. All were killed, wounded or missing but one officer.

Next day the allies resumed the offensive and met 3,000 men, when a hotly contested engagement began, which is claimed as a victory by both sides. It was in the Chaco wilderness, and the allies own to having lost 400 or 500 men, and they report the Paraguayan loss at 800. Of this we are to receive confirmation. This battie shows one thing certain: Lopez will not allow the Chaco to be occupied without a strong resistance. The allies have fortified their lines over there, and that may be the chief seat of the war as long as Lopez cares to hold Humaita.

Business is reviving. Wool has advanced in price. Hides also for North America. Money is dear. Exchange on England 40d. and 49½d. to the gold dollar. No certainty yet as to what the electors will do when they meet on June 12 to choose a President. The members of Congress are gathering, and the opening only awaits a quorum. President Mitre is to be impeached so say the papers.

Opening of the State Legislature-Cattle Trade-National Congress.

Trade—National Congress.

BUENOS AYRES, May 14, 1868.
Yesterday Governor Alsina, of this province, opened the Legislature with a speech that rung with its censures of the present war. His message, which I send you, is an able document.

Killing is about over for this year, as cattle grow poorer towards winter. They have been killing one hundred and twenty thousand per month. Now they begin to work with sheep, as they are in good condition and very low in price.
Congress will open on May 25, after which, it is said, President Mitre will repair to headquarters, unless detained by articles of impeachment.

VENEZUELA.

General Monagas Violates His Compact-Sketch of That Lender-Arrival of Palcon at Curacoa-His Defeat at Coro. CURACOA, W. I., June 7, 1868.

A I predicted in my last letter, there are as yet but few signs of peace in Venezuela. The compact patched up on the 11th ult., of which I have already given you the details, seems, in fact, only to have embroiled matters worse than ever. On the 3d we fused to abide by the "agreement," was marching from the eastward on Caraccas at the head of three thousand men. His headquarters were last at Guatrie, whence he issued a proclamation calling on all classes to join his standard, and couched in the tremendously grandiloquent terms characteristic of South American proclamations. He disclains, however, all intention of seizing the government, but states that it is his purpose to protect Congress and keep the peace of the country until an election can be held to choose a new administration. In the meantime the oppositionists generally, finding themselves betrayed by Rojas, accept Monagas as their leader, he being now the only one possessed of any prestige of either name or force. General Monagas is an old revolutionary patriot of Bolivar's time, and is the same who, when President in 1848, by a coup d'etat dispersed Congress, that body being about to impeach him. For the last twenty years he has been living in retirement. He is now about seventy years old, a man of no very great ability indeed, but of determined will and excellent powers of command.

The "Grand Citizen Marshal President" Falcon arrived here on the 4th by the Venezuelian gunboat Maparari. He had for some time past been besieged in Coro by a greatly superior force of revolutionists headed by Generals Colina. Canesa, Galan and La Cruz. On the 2d a hard fight took place near the city, resulting in a loss on both sides of about three hundred killed, and eight hundred wounded. Among the "killed was General La Cruz. The battle was terminated by the rendition to the Falconists of a wounded chief under a flag of truce, which gave occasion to an armistice of half an hour. During this time terms were agreed upon for the surrender of Coro. The only condition exacted by the revolutionists was the disarming and dispersion of all the Falconist troops while this was going on Falcon, thinking the coast clear and his presence not actually necessary, skedadded in the most approved style for La Vela, the nearest port, and embarked on the Maparari, which had just arrived there. General Colina indeed was aware of his flight and took measures to intercept him. Falcon then begged permission to proceed, stating that as his health was poor he was only going to leave the country for change of air. I give the sarcasm as it was given me for what it is worth. By a strange fatality on the part of the revolutionists th states that it is his purpose to protect Congress and keep the peace of the country until an election can be held to choose a new administration. In the

Boosey & Co. have just published in quarto form a cheap edition of the "Singing Tutor for Female Voices," by J. L. Hatton. It gives much valuable instruction to new beginners, and to such as desire to cultivate a good musical taste will be found an invaluable aid.

The same publishers have also issued in a similar form. "The Planoforte Tutor." edited by George

The same publishers have also issued in a similar form "The Pianoforte Tutor," edited by George Mount. The book contains all the rudiments and usual instructions for novices, besides many pretty pieces of music that young beginners can easily learn.

The following pieces of standard music have likewise been recently published by Boosey & Co:— Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," Handel's "Messiah," Weber's "Der Freischutz," Moore's "Irish Meiodies," selections from Mendelssohn, and Number Eieven of the Musical Cabinet.

THE PARI_FASHIONS.

men-A Question of Ancient Smoking Pipes-Tebacco and Geography-The Race for the Grand Prize-Preparing for the Scaside-Eme a Grand Centre-Photographing in the Forest-Tollets at an Aristochatic Fete-Trimmings-Eugenie's Dress at Roues PARIS, June 5, 1868.

There is a great complaint among Paris actresses about the high price of wigs. Mile. Alphonsine, of the Palais Royal, has made a distinct arrangement with her manager that he has to pay for all the light ones-light wigs being much dearer than dark onesand the high rate of false hair is such that the case has been brought before the Minister of Justice. It may be questioned what ministers have to do with it, though being "big wigs" themselves it is natural they should take interest in lesser ones. The Minister of War has, moreover, to take long views of everything; he has to run his eye along lines of the National Guard, and cannot fail to notice the cut of their mustaches. The great fancy displayed in their culture, from the spear and corkscrew styles to the weeping melodramatic tend-encies, has caused this ornament to be rigidly abolished from the upper lips of lawyers, clergymen and attorneys. In truth, we cannot conceive a minister It is almost profane to think of such heresy. It was also greatly feared that defenders would set their mustaches at their clients just as they set their caps at pretty sinners, therefore the Minister of War and Minister of Justice were compelled to have a voice in

Since the National Mobile Guard has been started the mustache question has again revived. Marsha Niel's artistic eye has been struck by the vacant appearance of bare faces when comupper lips of the Nationale. It has been an eyesore to him, and postiche mustaches were the stage, but they are apt to fall in the heat of an engagement with Chassepots, so the idea was rejected, and a paper has been issued authorizing lawyers and attorneys, as also physicians, to let al their beards and imperials grow in luxuriance, but order, all over their faces.

This is not the only piece of information for gen tlemen by this mall. Some old pipes have been discovered in Scotland, not far from a place on which in former ages a Roman camp was stationed, and this discovery has caused a very scientific English gentleman to prove that our forefathers smoked from the very beginning of the foundation of the Heptarchy. I can almost fancy Attila with a pipe in his mouth, over one of those classic shaped old pots, puffing away and enjoying himself just he was not a scourge after all. When the scientific English scholar was asked what the barparians smoked, of course he could not say tobacco, as it is a general belief that the weed could not be got in Europe before the discovery of America; but clever students never are puzzled, and the learned scholar stated that they smoked - flax. I, as a smoker, cannot fancy how they got it in the queer ooking bowls, unless they chewed it down first; how ever, this opinion is not shared by another scientific member, a German, who contends the Huns did not smoke flax but pure Havana, that they got it from America through the Carthagenians, Ptolomies and Pharaohs; that it is all nonsense about Columbus, he did not discover America at all—he only followed the lead given him by the above unworthy set-and thus it is that some old pipes have caused a revolution in the whole system of geography, and that a respect-able navigator who for four hundred years has had the glory of discovering the new Continent able navigator who for four hundred years has had the glory of discovering the new Continent turns out to be no one but a runner after lovers of Egyptian fleshpots. Volumes and volumes are coming out on these old pipes; some say they are Ceitie, others that they are Scandinavians and Visigoths. Your readers shall be posted in their real origin as soon as the scientific have got clear on the subject. There is great excitement felt about the French Prix de Paris which is to come off next Sunday for one hundred thousand francs, given by the town of Paris and an object of art by the Emperor. The sum is made up—half by the city, and the other fifty thousand francs by the great railway lines. The prize was founded in 1861, and has been gained by the following owners:—In 1863, by Ranger (Mr. Savile); in 1864, by Vermouth (Mr. Delamarre); in 1865, by Gladiateur (Count de Lagrange); in 1866, by Ceylon (Due de Beaufort); in 1867, by Ferracques (Count de Montgomery). Three horses are announced for the run from London—the Earl, Ville Royal and Blueskin, and there is a strong feeling among the English that one of these must win the day: but the French are equally confident that they will not. The first English Derby ever run in English dots place in 1780, so that the last was the eighty-ninth anniversary of this solemnity.

The Grand Prix de Paris is usually a signal for a general social breaking up. Young brides get their husbands all to themselves either to the seaside or watering places and steady wives turn into chatelaines. The length of the session of the Legislative Body will keep society together somewhat longer than usual.

The Empress, who intended stopping at St. Cloud, has made up her mind to go to Fontainebleau, where her receptions can be made on a larger scale, and as long as the court is a mear averis will be best visc.

watering places and steady wives turn mio cantelalnes. The length of the session of the Legislative Body will keep society together somewhat longer than usual.

The Empress, who intended stopping at St. Cloud, has made up her mind to go to Fontainebleau, where her receptions can be made on a larger scale, and as long as the court is so near gayety will be kept up in the capital.

Emis is to be the great centre of the fashionable world. A complete Russian colony have aiready settled there, and those of the French aristocracy also who, having estates deep in Burgundy, Toussian and Bretagne, prefer opening their homes for the hanting season in autumn and taking excursions from Emis to Baden meanwhile. The Kursaai is magnificent this year at Emis in view of some very first rate concerts and pieces which are to be performed, and draw all the reigning princes of Europe together under the disguise of incomnto. The drives and rides all along the winding Lahn are charming. This graceful little river is covered with sails, which glide along under the very windows of the Kursaai. Baden is preferred for forest excursions, and the Russian ladies there are all possessed of the photography made. From Many and the Protography and a considerable work in the forest, at do a cavalier passes in the shady lanes at a distance an evaluation of them get him all over, but away; others lend him as welling, and when he has unsuspiciously ridden off all the copies are compared, and such a collection is exhibited.

But to return to Paris. A frite was given a few days gob by the Marquise de Lagrange, after which a spiended supper was served in off sevres china. The loveliest tolicts were white muslin covered with lace and

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

June 23—Maine, democratic, in Augusta,
July 1—Michigan, republican, in Burtington,
July 4—Democratic National, in New York,
July 4—Conservative Soldiers' and Saliors', in New
York,

York.

July 4—Texas, republican, in Austin.
July 1—Texas, democratic, in Bryan.
July 8—New York, republican, in Syracuse.
July 8—Maine, republican, in Portland.
July 9—New Jersey, republican, in Trenton.
July 16—Missouri, republican, in Detroit.
July 16—Missouri, republican, in Jeffersen City.
July 16—West Virginia, democratic, in Grafton.
July 22—Georgia, democratic, in Atlanta.
August 4—Border State Colored Republican, in Baltimore.

Baltimore. August 5—Missouri, democratic, in St. Louis. August 12—Tennessee, republican, in Nashville.

Judge Chase's Platform Officially Announced Washington (June 19) correspondence of the Boston Advertiser-radical.

The Chief Justice's private secretary asserts that Mr. Chase will accept the nomination of the New York Convention on a piatform to the following

effect;—
Economy in public affairs.
Reduction of taxation.
Maintenance of the rights of foreign born citizens.
Condemnation of military tribunals for the trial of persons not in the army.
The speedy withdrawal of military governments from the South.
The recognition of the reserved rights of States.
Universal amnesty, and the immediate restoration to the Union of the late rebel States with constitutions acceptable to a numerical majority of each State.
Suffrage to be entirely under the control of the

State.
Suffrage to be entirely under the control of the several States, with the recommendation that it shall be impartial.
The private secretary has reduced this statement to writing, and the document has been circulating for the last two days among the leading democrats in Congress. They say they are given to understand that it may be taken as a correct representation of the Chief Justice's position. The platform is reported to be silent on financial questions.

RALEIGH, June 17, 1868.

A majority of the leading lawyers and many of the most intelligent citizens of North Carolina have been drawn here for two or three weeks past by the sessions of the State Supreme and the United States Circuit Courts. I have been happy to find among them an almost unanimous appreciation of the sagacity of the Herald in urging the nomination of Mr. Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency. That distinguished gentleman held the court here a year ago, when he was regarded as the favorite leader of the republican party, and in spite of the prejudices engendered by civil war and party strife he made a most favorable impression on all who came in contact with him. The lawyers were attracted to him by the commanding ability of his address to the bar, in which he asserted the supremacy of civil over military law, as well as by his decisions in important cases, while all men were impressed by the dignity and urbanity of his manners, which contrast so finely with the vulgar familiarity and grossness of the modern schools of politicians. Mr. Chase also won the regards of the people, even then, by the liberality of his views. He avowed himself in favor of universal amnesty, as well as universal suffrage; and expressed his disapprobation of test oaths, for which he would substitute a simple oath of fealty to the constitution. In conformity with acts of Congress, and with the new relations of the negro to society, the Chief Justice ordered the marshal to summon jurors without regard to color, but enjoined that no man, whether white or black, should be empanelled who was wanting in character, or who could not read and write. When he was informed by the District Attorney that according to the laws of North Carolina a juror must be a freeholder, he added that also to the conditions; and these evidences of respect for existing institutions went far to reconcile the people to the innovation. and with the new relations of the negro to society.

rice Attorney that according to the laws of North Carolma a juror must be a freeholder, he added that also to the conditions; and these evidences of respect for existing institutions went far to reconcile the people to the innovation.

It is not surprising, in view of these facts and of the more recent events in which Mr. Chase has borne a conspicuous part, that a majority of intelligent men in North Carolina have their thoughts turned to him as to a friend of constitutional freedom on whom they can rely with confidence. It is honorable to their unimpassioned candor that they have so far conquered old prejudices as to be willing to vote for such a man for President; and to their sagacity, that they recognize him as the most available candidate. I may add that, strange as it may sound in Northern ears, there would be nearly or quite as much prejudice to overcome by the whigs of North Carolina, if called upon to support Mr. Pendleton with his democratic antecedents, as Mr. Chase with his republican record. They will support either gentieman heartily if put in nonination; but it must not be assumed that the opposition to radical military despotism in North Carolina is democratic. It is divided about equally between the old whire and democratic parties, with a small fraction of those who have republican a military despotism in North Carolina is generated. It is divided about equally between the old whire and democratic parties, with a small fraction of those who have republican administrative of conservative. This fact shows the wisdom of your suggestion some days ago, that it would be well for the party opposed to Grant and Coffax to rally under the latter name.

The nomination of Mr. Chase is eminently desirable in the present crists of affairs, for the reason that it would shelve all the old issues and some new ones, which, though of intrinsic value, are secondary in importance. The slavery controversy has been settled; the "peculiar institution" is dead and buried, and only lunatics could desire to exhume its p

Reasons Why Chase Should be Nominated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In my correspondence from Washington for the
HERALD in February last I predicted the defeat of impeachment, which result has given satisfaction to the nation and saved it from lasting disgrace. That trial, infamous in its conception but glorious in its result, has prominently brought forward before the whole people of the United States the name of a dis-tinguished statesman and learned jurist, an incorrup-tible patriot and a liberal and progressive democrat. I refer, of course, to Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It is understood that the name of Judge Chase (not at his own solicitation) will be presented at the Democratic Convention of July Fourth for the office of President of the United States, and I propose in as brief space as is practicable to assign the reasons which should make that nomination a certainty and with acclamation. The HERALD is the great independent paper of the country, with a circulation extending over every part of its area, and it is through the columns of such a paper I would in all modesty speak. The first consideration which should operate with every democrat and conservative in the land should be to nominate one who will would suit him better.

The dress of the season for walking purposes is a foulard—the shade light fawn or cream color, with fringe of a somewhat darker shade or satin.

The indispensable fichu as Lamballe, or mantie and fichu combined, is worn with this cut in two skirts.

Isabelle, the jockey bouquettère, was absent from the rages last Sunday. Some affirmed that her new toilet, with Baron Schickler's stripes, was not ready, and etiquette would not allow of her appearing. But the truth is poor Isabelle was strick by lightning during a storm as she passed from one window to another in her own apartment, and she lost her senses for full twenty minutes. On recovering her nervous system was found to be terribly shaken.

At the theatres—for people are found who do go and faint at the theatre—pink silk is worn under high musin bodices inserted with lace.

Full dress at court is sultane.

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Gentlemen have openly adopted lace ruffles down and sinew of the lang, irrespective of an previous et al. previous and sinew of the lang, irrespective of the country for the last two months in the concentrate upon him the largests anti-radical vote, and who, on all the great issues before the country, will be a reliable democrat. I said this should be the first consideration. Ought not to have said it should first consideration. Ought not to have said it should first consideration. Ought not have said it should first consideration. Ought not to have said it should first consideration. Ought not to have said it should first consideration. Ought not to have said it should the to ought not to have said it should the to have said it should the to hund not allow of the end for the conservative, and one-third of the republican votes, securing which there are not three States in the Union whose electoral the office of the country for the last two months if have, in countries and the country for the last two months if have, in countries in the union when many republicans, come to the democratic, all of the co concentrate upon him the largest anti-radical vote,

apparent that the people—the sober, thinking masses—are becoming more and more disgusted with political clap-trap, and what they most ardently mass's—are becoming more and more disgusted with political clap-trap and what they most ardently desire is a return to union, harmony and prosperity. The ship of State is still out on a tempestuous sea, and a pilot who understands the location of all the rocks and sandbars is needed to take her safely into moorings. Who can we place at the helm better than Classe? Where is the democrat who will object to him? If it be because the Chief Justice was ever opposed to slavery, we answer that slavery is dead, past all hope of resurrection and the Southern people universally recognize the fact. As wisely might the democratic party bring up the issues discussed in General Jackson's time, of banks and internal improvements. "Times change, and men change with them," and it the part of wisdom to recognize the logic of events. With regard to the opinion of Chase upon universal suffrage it may be said that while he recognizes the right of every State to fix the qualification of voters, it matters not what his opinions, as President, may be. It was stated when Mr. Wade was prospective President of the United States that he was in favor of female suffrage, and yet who supposed he had any power to help the ladies in obtaining this enarged sphere of action? Let the democratic narry President of the United States that he was in favor of female suffrage, and yet who supposed he had any power to help the ladies in obtaining this enlarged sphere of action? Let the democratic party look at the circumstances by which they are surrounded with respect to the conservative and radical vote, remember the folly of selecting leaders against whom all the prejudices of the past would rise, and ponder well over the remark of Bonaparte, "The Bourbons forget nothing and learn nothing."

Effects of Chase's Nomination WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-You were among the foremost to present the name of Chief Justice Chase as the most proper person to carry the standard of the democratic party to sure and certain victory in the great contest about to be presented to the American people.

The announcement by telegraph that Chase was The announcement by telegraph that Chase was the nominee would fill the whole country, North, South, East and West, with joy and gladness. They would feel that the country was saved; that peace, prosperly, happiness and brotherly love would again be triumphant over our whole land, and would, by the return of confidence, add thousands of millions of dollars to the wealth of the country. I would ask who saved our country from the disgrace and ruin which would have surely followed the conviction of the President by impeachment? Who is pointed to by the people as the coming man, who can and would carry victory for the party-lin every State and city? Who would destroy radicalism and sweep that party from the high places they have so unworthly filled? Salmon P. Chase, the wise statesman, the patriot, and God's noblest work, an honest man. The handwriting on the wall says, "Chase and victory, or radical rule and ruin."

Opinions of the Newspaper Press On the Chase Movement.

Chase Movement.

[From the Independent—religio-politico radical.]
There can be no doubt that Mr. Chase and his intimate personal friends think that his chances are excellent for the democratic nomination for the Presidency. One of his best friends said yesterday:—"His chance for the nomination is better than that of any person yet named." That is, his prospects are better than those of Hancock, Pendleton, or Hendricks! A few prominent democrats here favor his nomination. When questioned closely, they admit that their object is "to beat Grant." They also insist that, if once Mr. Chase gets upon the track, he will lose his old prejudices against negro haters and oppressors, and become a good democrat, which means a friend to everything bad.

[From the Chicago Republican—radical.]
For some time Pendleton has been very anxious to doctor Pendleton. It is proposed to kill him off in New York, about the Fourth of July, in the house of his own friends, with a dose of his own medicine—greenbacks. The story is that the Chase interest has raised a bribery and corruption fund of \$1,000,000. This cannot fail to prove a very cogent argument. In fact, it has kicked up a very extensive bobbery in Pendletonian circles. If such a statement had been made relative to indivencing the nomination by a republican convention, it would have been received with a smite of incredulity or contempt. But spoken of the New York convocation, it engenders the most lively apprehensions.

The same paper furnishes the following:—
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The same paper furnishes the following:—
Our advices from New York are that the Chase movement is hourly gaining strength in the city—that the Maniattan Club, comprising the aristocracy of Tammany, are harmonizing with the Empire Club, the Dead Rubbits and other democrats, and that ere the Democratic National Convention meets all the clans will make common cause in favor of the nomination of the Chief Justice.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph—radical.]
There has probably never been a more diagraceful exhibition of sacrifice of principle to love of office than that unboly union between the Chief Justice and the democrats. There is in it, to our mind, something peculiarly revolting for Mr. Chase, who has ever been the most decided opponent of the democrats, who has seen them, throughout the war battling openly or covertly for the success of rebellion, who has had rare opportunities of seeing the bitter malevolence of the rebel element, to now clasp hands with these mea, and for love of office, for such a union causes us to doubt all virtue. While for the democrats with the battle cry of a white man's government, and the hatred of all thought of negroes participating in the offices of the nation, to give way to policy and seek to stultify themselves to gain offices, is equally unblushing. But it seems to us that if the platform quoted be the true one, then they give up but fittle, while Chase gives up all. He favors universal suffrage, yet by this declaration it is left to the States exclusively. This is no concession. All recognized that fact before. The States can, if they want to, give suffrage to the blacks; but will they want to? Certainly not. The union formed is one in which Mr. Chase receives principles and honor to gain an end.

[From the Pittsburg Dispatch—independent.]

Judge Chase's "reported willingness to accept the

principles and honor to gain an end.

[From the Pittsburg Dispatch—independent.]

Judge Chase's "reported willingness to accept the
democratic nomination, on a platform embracing the
living issues of the day," comes a little late we are
afraid. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which
taken at the flood leads on to fortune." But if we democratic nomination, on a platform embracing the living issues of the day," comes a little late we are afraid. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." But if we are not much mistaken the "Chase movement" in the democratic party, is past its "flood" already, and pretty near at ebb tide again. There was a fight in the democratic ranks upon this subject—brains against prejudice, and prejudice won. The World, representing the brains of the party, ventured to suggest that the party should forget dead principles, and accept the "living issues of the day"—soften down Pendleton repudiation so that it might coincide with Chase's idea of specie payment, and accept negro suffrage not as a principle but a fact—an ugly fact, but still a fact. No sooner were these ideas generally promulgated when the harples of democratic prejudice came from all parts of the country, with rushing flight, and pounced upon the dainty meal the World had set out for the party. They defied it and scattered it to the winds. And the World succumbed. In Tuesday's issue the World succumbed whipped in.

[Prom the Newark (N. J.) Journal—democrat.]

We cordially accept this platform (Chase's), believing, as we do, that upon the leading issues before the country the democracy of all sections and States can stand unitedly and harmoniously upon its broad bases of constitutional principles. With such a platform the only question for the Convention would seem to be as to the most available man among the various candidates for the Presidental nomination, which point will of course be settled upon general and not personal or local principles. We believe the democratic and conservative neople were never in a Setter position to view the subject without political prejudices or overpowering personal predictions, and that they will make such a nomination as shall sweep over the land like a hurricane.

Political Notes.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer (democrat) has hoisted the name of Andrew Johnson for President. It is said thatin the central counties of Pennsylvania the favorite candidates for President and Vice President are those of two renowned leaders in war-General Grant and Col. Fax, and that wonderful stories are told of the achievements of both.

The Columbus Journal states that several of the Ohio delegates to the Democratic National Convention, notwithstanding their instructions for Pendle

ton, are working openly for Chase.

The editor of the Cairo (1il.) Democrat, formeris Pendictonian, acted as one of the secretaries at the conference of Chief Justice Chase's friends in Phila-